

## **REMARKS**

Claims 1-23 are now pending in the application. The amendments to the claims contained herein are of equivalent scope as originally filed and, thus, are not narrowing amendments. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

## **SPECIFICATION**

The specification stands objected to for certain informalities. Applicants have amended the specification according to the Examiner's suggestions. Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection are respectfully requested.

## **REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart et al. (U.S. Pat. Publication No. 2002/0087707) in view of iDNS, "A Multilingual Internet." This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Applicants' invention provides a method for resolution services of special domain names where a special domain name server transfers an IP address corresponding to a queried domain name to a user's terminal wherever the user's terminal is connected to the special domain name server based on a previously loaded special domain name program and database located within the user's terminal. The method as defined in claim 1 includes the steps of "(1) receiving and storing information related to domain names and keywords whenever an at least one contents-provider connects to a special domain name resolution server and requests a registration; (2)

linking the at least one contents provider which is registered with the special domain name resolution server to a special domain name service program and a special domain name database containing a related domain name information corresponding to the at least one contents provider, where the special domain name service program and the special domain name database relate to the special domain name server; (3) automatically installing the special domain name service program by downloading the special domain name service program and the special domain name database to a terminal of a connection service user upon the user connecting to contents of the at least one contents provider; and (4) transferring to the user's terminal an IP address corresponding to a queried domain name that the user's terminal queried to the special domain name server by identifying a domain name and the user's IP address whenever the service user is connected to the special domain name server based on the special domain name database with an execution of the special name service program installed in step (3)."

The Examiner has cited the Stewart reference against all pending claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in combination with other references. Stewart is directed generally to a network protocol to distribute control and lookup functions among various elements such as to permit plural servers to provide the same services or contents of content providers in order to prevent an overload of user traffic on any particular service server within the Internet. See page 1, paragraph [0010]. While Stewart does disclose a domain name system server which contains an IP address for a server, Stewart does not disclose the step of "(1) receiving and storing information related to domain names and keywords whenever at least one contents provider connects to a domain name

server and requests a registration.” In FIG 6, Stewart discloses one or more service servers transmitting a message such as a registered server request to a DNS server such that when the request is accepted, the DNS server adds the address of the server to a list of network addresses of servers that are available for trafficking by users to provide a particular service. See page 4, paragraph 50, lines 3-14. Hence, Stewart does not disclose “receiving and storing information related to domain names and keywords whenever at least one contents provider connects to a special domain name resolution server and requests a registration.” Therefore, applicants respectfully request that the Examiner remove this rejection.

Additionally, even if Stewart does disclose “receiving and storing information related to domain names and keywords whenever at least one contents provider connects to a special domain name resolution server and requests a registration,” Stewart does not disclose step 2 of “linking the at least one contents provider which is registered with a special domain name resolution server to a special domain name service program and a special domain name database containing a related domain name information corresponding to at least one contents provider, where the special domain name service program and the special domain name database relate to the special domain name server.” Stewart is discussed above. FIGS. 1-4 in Stewart disclose at least one server linked to the domain name system where the servers are registered to a domain name server. Stewart simply discloses that the contents of a contents provider are obtained by accessing a service server via an IP address provided by resolving a DNS server. See page 1, paragraph [0003]. Hence, Stewart does not disclose the “linking of a contents provider who is registered with a special

domain name resolution server to a special domain name service program and a special domain name database, wherein the domain name service program and the special domain name database relate to the special domain name server.

Furthermore, even if Stewart does disclose step 1 and step 2 of the method for resolution services of special domain names, Stewart does not disclose step 4 of “transferring to the user’s terminal an IP address corresponding to a queried domain name that the user’s terminal queried to the special domain name server by identifying a domain name and the user’s IP address whenever the service user is connected to the special domain name server based on the special domain name database with an execution of the special name service program installed in step (3).” Stewart discloses a client device or user requesting an IP address from a name server in the domain name system, and the client device requesting service from the IP address given by the name server as used in the current Internet protocols. See page 1, paragraph [0003]. Hence, Stewart does not disclose the transferring to a user’s terminal an IP address to the special domain name server whenever the service user is connected to the special domain name server based on the special domain name database with an execution of the special domain service program that was previously downloaded to the terminal of the service user, where the special domain name database contains related domain name information and is located within the user’s terminal. Therefore, Stewart does not disclose nor suggest step (4) of Claim 1 of “transferring to the user’s terminal an IP address corresponding to a queried domain name that the user’s terminal queried to the special domain name server by identifying a domain name and the user’s IP address whenever the service user is connected to the special domain name server based on

the special domain name database with an execution of the special name service program installed in step (3)."

Additionally, neither Stewart nor iDNS discloses step 3 of Claim 1 of "automatically installing the special domain name service program by downloading the special domain name service program and the special domain name database to a terminal of a connection service user upon the user connecting to the contents of the at least one contents provider" where the special domain name database contains related domain name information corresponding to a contents provider. Stewart is discussed above. iDNS is generally directed to a program and server that allows a client device to register any domain name in any language. iDNS discloses several programs related to incorporating multi-lingual capabilities to a client device's Window operating system. However, the user of the client device must choose which files to download and install within their operating system or DNS server after connecting to the website. It is not automatic. Additionally, while iDNS may imply that a database is downloaded to the user's PC, iDNS does not discloses downloading of a special domain name database, where the special domain name database contains domain name information. On the contrary, iDNS states that its programs contain data to allow a user to use multi-lingual characters and symbols. See page 1. Hence, iDNS does not suggest or disclose step 3 of "automatically installing the special domain name service program by downloading the special domain name service program and the special domain name database to a terminal of a connection service user upon the user connecting to the contents of the at least one contents provider," where the special domain name service program contains

related domain name information corresponding to at least contents provider. Thus, applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Neither Stewart nor iDNS provide any motivation for combining these references. Stewart relates to adding IP addresses for additional service servers in order to prevent an overloading of traffic to a specific service server. In contrast, iDNS relates to a program for incorporating multi-lingual characters and symbols in web browser related programs. Neither reference, either separately nor combined, would lead a person of ordinary skill in the art to the subject matter stated in Claim 1. Therefore, iDNS cannot be combined with Stewart to render Claim 1 obvious.

Thus, applicants believe that this claim is ready for allowance based on the above amendments in combination with other element recited in the claim and reasons stated above. It is respectfully submitted that Claim 1, along with claims 2-21 which depend on Claim 1, defines subject matter over Stewart and iDNS. Thus, applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Claim 22 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over both Stewart et al. (U.S. Pat. Publication No. 2002/0087707) and iDNS, "A Multilingual Internet," and further in view of De Armas et al. (U.S. Pat. Publication No. 2003/0110307). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 22, as amended, now states, "A method for resolution services of special domain names, comprising steps of: (1) plugging in a web browser and other internet

desktop application program in a subscriber PC in order to connect to a specific contents provider on the internet or executing a special domain name service program for directly connecting to a special domain name server by a DLL process injection method, where the special domain name service program and a special domain name database containing domain name information related to at least one contents provider are previously downloaded to the subscriber PC upon connection to the specific contents provider; (2) calling a domain name from the web browser or the other internet desktop application program for a connection to the contents provider; (3) carrying out a socket API interrupt as to information related to the domain name to be sent to a pre-set DNS server; (4) identifying whether the domain name information exists in the special domain name database; (5) carrying out a query about the special domain name to a corresponding special domain name server associated to contents providers existing in the special domain name database whenever the domain name information is present as a result of the identification of step(4); (6) connecting to a contents server relating to the domain name resolved in step(5); and (7) connecting to the pre-set local DNS server if whenever the domain name information is absent as a result of the identification of step(4). “

The Examiner cites Stewart in combination with iDNS and De Armas as disclosing step 1 of Claim 22. However, neither Stewart, iDNS nor De Armas disclose,” plugging in a web browser and other internet desktop application program in a subscriber PC in order to connect to a specific contents provider on the internet or executing a special domain name service program for directly connecting to a special domain name server by a DLL process injection method, where the special domain

name service program and a special domain name database containing domain name information related to at least one contents provider are previously downloaded to the subscriber PC upon connection to the specific contents provider.” Stewart and iDNS are discussed above. For reasons stated above, Stewart and iDNS do not disclose, “a special domain name service program and a special domain name database containing domain name information related to at least one contents provider are previously downloaded to the subscriber PC upon connection to the specific contents provider.” De Armas generally relates to a system or method for “seamlessly injecting processing capabilities into an existing target software application and injecting additional user interface features into the existing target application user interface without modification of the source code for the target application.” See page 1, paragraph [0011]. While De Armas discloses injecting processing and modifications into existing software programs, De Armas’ does not relate to retrieving an IP address from a related domain name server for a contents provider. Hence, De Armas does not disclose, “a special domain name service program and a special domain name database containing domain name information related to at least one contents provider are previously downloaded to the subscriber PC upon connection to the specific contents provider” as stated in step 1 of Claim 22. Therefore, applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Additionally, the Examiner cites De Armas as disclosing step 3 of Claim 22; however, De Armas does not disclose, “carrying out a socket API interrupt as to information related to the domain name to be sent to a pre-set local DNS server.” De Armas discloses using an API related message and program to communicate between



two programs located on a user's PC. However, De Armas does not disclose or suggest using a socket API interrupt to prevent communication between a client device or subscriber PC and a pre-set DNS server regarding information related to a domain name. See Figures 3 and 4. Hence, De Armas fails to disclose, "carrying out a socket API interrupt as to information related to the domain name to be sent to a pre-set local DNS server." Therefore, De Armas cannot be combined with Stewart and iDNS to render Claim 22 obvious. Thus, for reasons stated above, applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Additionally, the Examiner has cited Stewart as disclosing step 4, "identifying whether the domain name information exists in the special domain name database." While Stewart may disclose a domain name database located with a domain name system, Stewart does not disclose identifying a domain name information in a special domain name database located within the subscriber PC and previously download upon connection of the contents of a specific contents provider. See Figures 1-4 of Stewart. Therefore, for the reasons stated above, Stewart does not disclose step 4 of Claim 22. Thus, applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Moreover, the Examiner has cited Stewart in rejecting steps 5 of Claim 22. Stewart does not disclose, "carrying out a query about the special domain name to a corresponding special domain name server associated to at least one contents provider existing in the special domain name database whenever the domain name information is present as a result of the identification of step(4)," where the special domain name

database is located within the subscriber PC. Stewart, as previously stated, discloses today's Internet protocol system by retrieving an IP address to a queried domain name by connecting to a pre-set DNS server. See page 1, paragraph [0003]. Stewart does not disclose a domain name database within a subscriber PC. Hence, Stewart fails to disclose step 5, carrying out a query about the special domain name to a corresponding special domain name server associated to at least one contents provider existing in the special domain name database whenever the domain name information is present as a result of the identification of step(4)." Thus, for reasons stated above, applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Additionally, the Examiner cites Stewart in rejecting steps 6 and 7. Stewart fails to disclose, "connecting to a contents server relating to the domain name resolved in step(5) and connecting to the pre-set local DNS server whenever the domain name information is absent as a result of the identification of step(4)." For reasons stated above, Stewart does not disclose a special domain name database, located within subscriber PC, containing domain name information related to contents providers, where the special domain name database is previously download upon connecting to the contents of a specific contents provider which steps 6 and 7 depend on. Additionally, while Stewart does disclose connecting to a contents server after retrieving an IP address from a name server within the DNS, Stewart fails to disclose, "connecting to a contents server relating to the domain name resolved in step(5) and connecting to the pre-set local DNS server whenever the domain name information is absent as a result of the identification of step(4)." Thus, applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Moreover, Stewart, iDNS nor De Armas suggest or disclose the combining of references, where Stewart relating to adding IP address for additional service servers in order to prevent an overloading of traffic to a specific service server; iDNS relating to a program for incorporating multi-lingual characters and symbols in web browser related programs; and, De Armas relating to a method for “seamlessly injecting processing capabilities into an existing target software application and injecting additional user interface features into the existing target application user interface without modification of the source code for the target application. Stewart, iDNS nor De Armas would separately or combined lead an inventor to subject matter stated in Claim 22. Hence, De Armas and iDNS cannot be combined with Stewart to render Claim 22 obvious. Thus, applicants believe that this claim is ready for allowance based on the above amendments in combination with other element recited in the claim and for reasons stated above. It is respectfully submitted that claim 22 defines subject matter over De Armas, Stewart and iDNS. Thus, applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this rejection

Claim 23 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over both Stewart et al. (U.S. Pat. Publication No. 2002/0087707) and iDNS, “A Multilingual Internet,” and further in view of De Armas et al. (U.S. Pat. Publication No. 2003/0110307) for the same reasons as stated for Claim 22.

For similar reasons to those discussed above in connection with Claim 22, Claim 23 is amended. Therefore, for the same reasons stated for Claim 22, applicants believe

that this claim is ready for acceptance based on the above amendments, in combination with other elements recited in the claim and reasons stated above. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Claim 22 and 23 define patentable subject matter over Stewart, iDNS and De Armas.

#### CONCLUSION

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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